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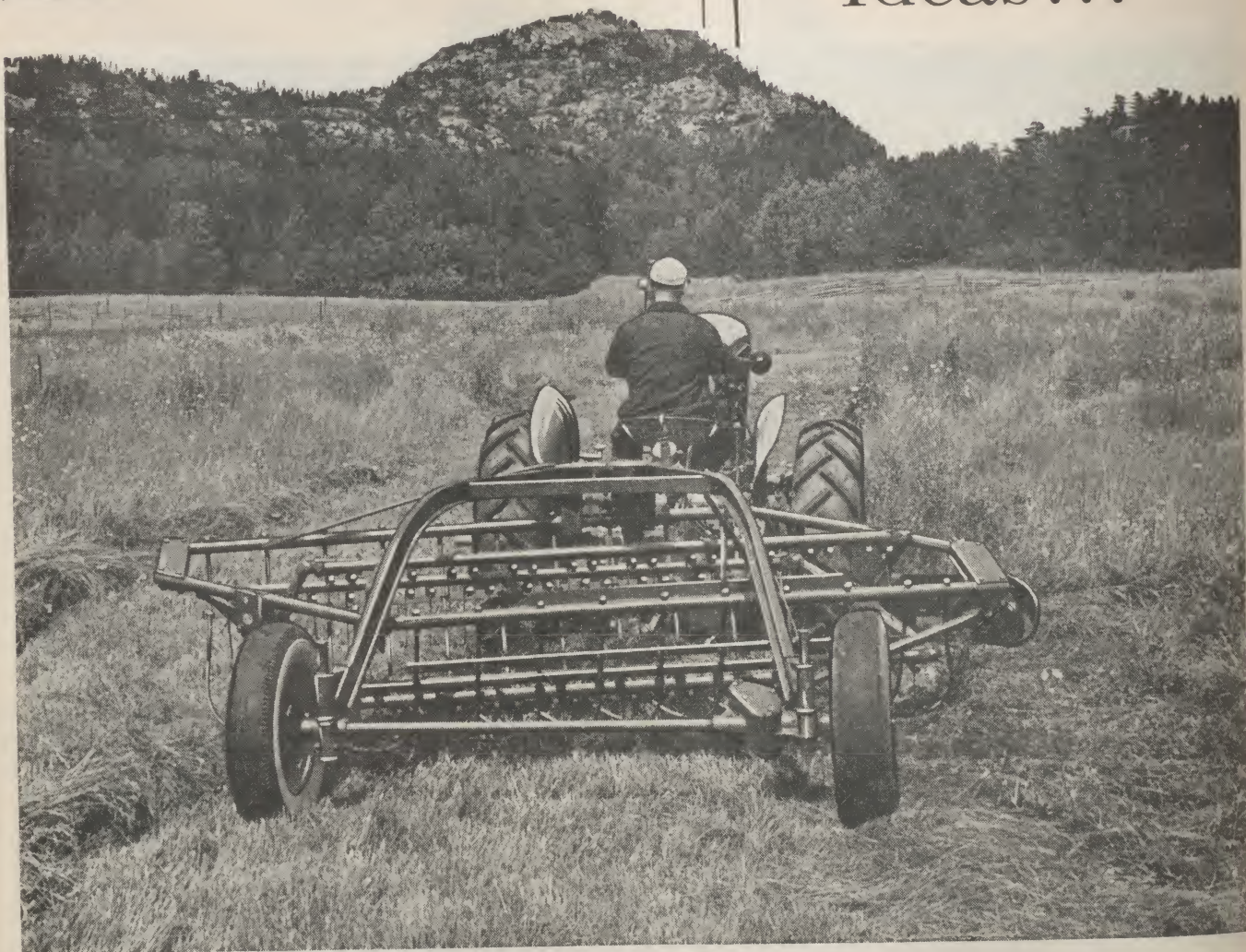
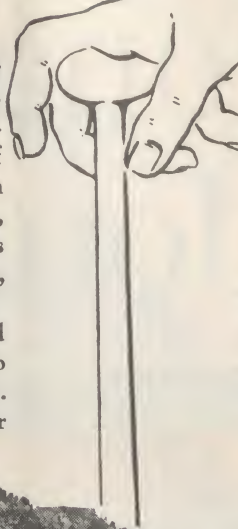


Rarely, if ever, has the imagination and ingenuity of farm youth had so fascinating a field as is opened up by the hydraulic controls used on modern tractors. With control valves at his finger-tips, and standard portable rams which will work wherever a hose will reach, there is almost no limit to the things that an inventive young mind can contrive.

Major applications, of course, are ready-made by tractor builders and specialty manufacturers. With the latest side-mounted mower for the Case "VAC-14" Eagle Hitch Tractor, two hydraulic cylinders provide instant adjustment of both cutterbar angle and height of inner shoe. And when a Case "200" side-rake is used for immediate windrowing, the built-in hydraulic cylinder of Eagle Hitch also adjusts raking height of the reel. The driver does two jobs at once, with three major adjustments under hydraulic control.

The same versatility of hydraulic power can be adapted to pull up posts, jack up machines or portable buildings, do most any task that takes precise control of mighty force. You can count on modern hydraulics to help fulfill your young ideas.

Hydraulics Hold Charm For YOUNG Ideas...



If you'd like to know just how hydraulics work, Case has a 15-minute movie, "Hydraulic Controls," on this fascinating aid to modern power farming which you can borrow. A companion booklet of the same title is yours to keep upon request. If you'd like to know about all the training aids that Case makes available, ask for catalog "Visual Aids to Modern Farming." J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.



CASE

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The Issue of Provincial Marketing Boards

The question of legislation authorizing the establishment of provincial marketing boards has again been raised in the Legislature at Quebec. Thus it is important that farmers realize what can and what cannot be accomplished by such boards. To guide us in appraising this we have the experience of most of the other provinces—that of British Columbia running back to 1926.

In these other provinces legislation authorizes the creation of producer or producer-government marketing of farm products. The boards are authorized to license all dealers and to control the time and place of marketing. They may also set minimum prices and marketing service charges.

These boards apparently have brought farmers higher net returns mainly through storage operations—holding the farmers' product and channelling it into the market as demand arises. The Potato Marketing Boards of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and the Cheese Marketing Board of Ontario are good examples. It is also generally considered that these boards have tended to sharpen up competition in marketing those products where the few large buyers handle the great bulk of the product. The Ontario Hog Marketing Board is a case in point. The boards are certainly not aimed against the consumer.

On the other side of the picture the major criticism levelled at these boards is that administration is not as high in quality as it might be. This perhaps reflects the fact that private companies in the marketing field pay salaries which will run twice as high as those paid by provincial boards.

The reason for success in the storage operations referred to above is the ability of the board to finance storage, or rather to pay farmers a substantial initial

payment, and still be able to hold the product for several months. To do this the federal government has provided a most useful credit service. It is effected through the Cooperative Marketing Act of 1939. The federal government in this case guarantees bank credit to cooperatives or to marketing boards which operate on a cooperative principle. Without this the success of provincial marketing boards would be rather limited. (It is notable that some Quebec cooperatives are now using these federal guarantees and unquestionably more will follow this practice.)

One other feature of marketing boards should be noted. It is the 1949 federal legislation, the Agricultural Products Marketing Act, which authorizes provincial boards to control their product beyond the boundaries of the province in which the board is established. This authority has been granted to thirteen provincial boards. Several of these boards use the authority effectively so as to improve the job they do on behalf of the producers. This legislation scrupulously avoids allowing a board in any one province to interfere with marketing affairs in another province. It does this by the simple device of controlling shipments out of the province in which the board is located. This 1949 legislation is a step in the direction of national producer or producer-government units which may some day give us a national approach to commodity marketing.

The moral of this story is that producer groups should study the feasibility of making far greater use of both provincial and federal legislation which relates to marketing. Only then will they be able to make rational proposals for further improvement in marketing in Canada. In this connection the farmers of Quebec need provincial marketing board legislation.

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Are You A Slave To Your Dairy Cows?

The dairy cow is the most important source of farm income on a majority of Quebec farms. Your returns from milk sales can be increased if you cut down the time spent on the dairy herd during the winter season.

ONE thing dairy farming requires is a lot of labour invested by the farm operator before his milk goes to market. No farmer need be told about the high costs of producing dairy products, especially during the winter season. When you think that we have to keep our milk cows indoors around seven months in every year, we should aim to save as much time as possible in the barn.

On most of our farms, the farmer himself is going to have to do more and more of the work. Good farm labour is hard to find and more costly to hire unless the work he does is going to increase farm returns. Whether you hire labour or have to do all the work yourself, it will certainly pay to study your present barn layout and see where time is wasted. After all, very few people want to be slaves to their dairy herd all winter.

Saving Labour in a Stanchion Barn

Despite some advantages of loose-housing or 'loafing' barns for dairy cattle, no dairyman who has a stanchion barn with good equipment is going to bother to switch over. Labour can be saved in the more conventional type barn found on most of our dairy farms. They can be made to require very little if any more labour per cow than a loose-housing barn.

From a labour point of view, most stanchion type barns now require from 100 to 300 hours per cow per year with the average around 160 hours. If you plan a good layout in your barn, have suitable equipment, and always aim to save time and work during chores, it is possible to get the hours per cow cut down to 70 hours per year.

Since your work time should be worth at least 75¢ per hour these days, figure out the savings on a dollar and cents basis. If you spend 160 hours per year per cow that will cost you \$120.00 per year. If you get the time down to 70 hours per cow the cost is \$52.50 or a net saving of \$67.50 per cow per year. From another angle, when you reduce time per cow to about one half, that means one man can look after twice the number of cows he did before in the same time.

How To Save Labour

Of course this business of reducing time spent per cow in a stanchion barn usually requires at least some investment in labour saving equipment.

Some barns with a face out arrangement can be so

designed that the manure spreader, wagon or cart can be driven through the building, loaded directly from the gutter and drawn directly to the field where it is to be spread. A mechanical gutter cleaner will further reduce the labour involved.

The use of automatic watering equipment and milking machines is considered a 'must' on a modern dairy farm handling an economical number of cows. However, the milking procedure in most stanchion barns still takes a lot of time. In most cases the milking equipment is taken to the cow and the milk carted back to the milk house. Milk pipe lines throughout the stable are too costly to install and maintain.

Some people suggest that the milking room or milking 'parlour' idea, usually associated with loose-housing barns, could help save time in milking and feeding meal. A milking room could be built with the milk house adjoining. One operator can easily meal and milk two cows at a time. As the arrangement is designed so that the operator is at lower level than the cows, no stooping is necessary. In the more efficient designs meal is stored above the milking room and is fed down by gravity to the feed box in front of the cow. It is a simple matter to reduce milk handling with a short length of pipe connecting the milking machine directly with the milk cans in the milk house. Cows can be readily trained to



The Jersey herd at Lorne Sim's farm in Howick, Quebec is housed in a loose housing unit converted from an old stanchion barn. His set-up saves labour.

leave their stanchions in order, go through the milking room and return to their places.

Modern methods of handling hay and bedding in bale form usually result in considerable labour saving in the barn. Handling, whether grass and corn silage out of a tower silo or pit silo and carting it around to the mangers, still requires a lot of labour. Experiments with self feeding tower silos and mechanical unloaders have not yet proved too satisfactory under our winter conditions. Self-feeding trench silos have been found to work quite well but such a method is not likely to be considered practical for cows under stanchion barn management.

It may well be that agricultural engineers will devise ways of mechanizing all stable procedures, including feeding, at a reasonable cost for installation. Until that time comes, saving steps during chore time is possible with reasonably small investments in equipment. Make a drawing of your present stable layout and mark on it the paths you follow during chores. You may be surprised at the number of times you pass the same point and retrace your steps back and forth. Minor changes in your chore routine, in the barn layout, in the location of pens, feed rooms etc. may reduce time spent per cow very considerably.

Low Cost Equipment that Saves Labour

On a good many farms it may pay to replace old barn equipment with larger and better balanced machines. For instance, a new type wheel-barrow capable of carrying a load of more than 500 pounds could be used to advantage. These wheel-barrow are designed with a lift of only 10 to 25 pounds. This can be a real labour saver and cut down the miles of walking and time in a year very considerably. Well-balanced grain and silage carts also mean bigger loads with the same effort. A rinse-pail carrier saves handling time during milking.

Studies show that changes in the small tools used in the barn can make a tremendous difference in the time spent on chores. Larger forks can be used to advantage in handling silage and hay during the feeding operations. A good sized grain scoop will speed up meal handling. Two or three conveniently placed rattan push brushes with 6 foot handles are helpful. A cleaning hoe for every 6 cows has proved a useful time-saver. When tools are conveniently located for the user and designed to do the job properly, chore time can be reduced considerably.

Present barn layouts can be modified without much cost to provide for two centres of operation. A general section in one part of the barn could contain the silage chute, a bin for sawdust or shavings if used in the bedding, grain and 'stable-phos' or lime storage, and space for carts, forks, shovels and wheelbarrows used in chores. In another part of the barn, the milking equipment could be assembled in one place to be handy for the milking routine.

Check Your Barn Layout

With This Score Card

POINTS
Maximum Your Score

REDUCTION OF DISTANCE TRAVELED

Circular travel possible around all stanchion lines	10	—
All milking cows in one barn	7	—
Milk house close to cows	8	—
Convenient hay chutes and entrance to hay loft directly from stable	4	—
Silo located conveniently to feed alley	5	—
Convenient storage of bedding	4	—
Good relation of entrances and exits to other buildings and yards on farmstead	3	—

REDUCTION OF TIME INVOLVED

Proper width for alleys and walks	7	—
Satisfactory provision for unloading and storage of grain	5	—
No calves tied in passages	4	—
Wide exit door for cows	3	—
Feed mangers smooth and easy to sweep	2	—
Silo door and chute permit loading of cart directly from silo	2	—
Barn width not too great for satisfactory natural lighting	1	—

REDUCTION OF FATIGUE

Open layout — No unnecessary partitions	4	—
Level floor throughout	5	—
Easy method of disposing of manure	5	—
No steps upward or sills at exit doors	4	—
Adequate natural and artificial lighting	4	—
No necessity for carrying feed through either alleys	3	—
Adequate service area for cart storage, etc.	2	—
Manure ramp, if present, rigid, wide and not too steep - Carrier, if used, rigidly suspended and level	2	—
Horses, when housed in stable, close to exit door	2	—
Minimum stable height of 6 feet 6 inches	1	—
Gates, bars and cross chains as needed	1	—

TOTAL SCORE 100

A Look at Loose Housing

This system of stabling cattle is sometimes called "loafing barn" or "pen-type barn". Whatever the name, the system is designed to reduce labour and the costs involved in building a new barn or remodelling an old one. As the name implies the system differs from conventional stabling in that cattle roam at will.

Despite the fact loose housing barns are almost as cold as the outside temperature in winter, experiments indicate no drop in milk production. As a matter of fact there seems to be a slight advantage in favour of loose housing barns over stanchion barns with respect to the amount of milk the cows produce.

Cattle in a loose housing barn always appear a bit dirty and the shaggy winter hair does little to dispel the impression. If you believe this must have an effect on the bacteria content or off-flavours in the milk produced, you are again faced with the fact that the opposite is generally true. Milk produced in loose housing

units is usually cleaner and less subject to off-odours and flavours.

There is evidence that allowing your cows freedom of movement in the barn is an advantage from a health point of view. The warm manure pack beneath the cow seems to be beneficial. The danger of udder injury is much less and the incidence and severity of mastitis is generally reduced. Foot rots and leg injuries have shown a marked decrease in herds kept in loose-housing units. Cows get all the exercise they want and their appetites for roughage feed is stimulated.

Loose Housing Saves Labour

Hay is self-fed from large hoppers filled every 2 or 3 days or in some cases cows feed directly on the stored hay through feeding gates which means you don't have to handle the hay at all during the winter.

Milking is done in the milking room which eliminates carrying the machine to the cow and milk back to the milk house. Milk can be pumped economically the short distance from milking room to milk house and direct to the cans. This eliminates milk handling between the cow and the can. Here is the reason milk from loose-housing units can boast such low bacteria content and less off-flavour. As we have pointed out the same sort of milking arrangement can be set up in a stanchion barn if you want it. But in a loose-housing unit you have to have such a milking set-up.

One nice thing about a loose-housing unit is leaving the manure to pile up in the barn all winter. However you do have to be ready to use from 1½ to 2 times more bedding than is required in a stanchion barn. You get more manure and better manure as there is no loss of valuable liquid excreta and the rain does not get a chance to wash out the best parts of it. The solid manure pack heats considerably and the cow always has a warm bed to lie in rather than the cold concrete floor of a stable. The manure pack can be cleaned out mechanically by using a tractor manure loader.

Other advantages can be listed. You can expand your herd to some extent without remodelling the barn. You don't have to spend out good money for individual drinking cups, a ventilation system, stanchions, or insulation material.

There are of course several disadvantages. You have to get used to a new system of herd management for one thing and such a barn may be uncomfortable to work in. Stanchion type barns show off your cattle to better advantage if you are a breeder interested in the sale of stock. Boss cows are a problem in loose housing units and it is sometimes necessary to cull such an otherwise good cow from the herd. Herd managers report that administering drugs or artificial insemination is much more difficult in the loose housing type of barn.

Loose Housing Construction Pointers

Conventional stanchion type barns are estimated to cost from \$400 to \$600 per milking cow to build. For a loose housing structure, the cost of a comparable barn should cost you ¼ to ⅓ less which is a considerable saving.

If you build a new loose housing unit or remodel an old barn it is suggested that you provide a hay and silage feeding area with a concrete floor which you must keep cleaned. Separated from this is the so-called loafing area in which manure and bedding are allowed to accumulate. Floors are usually of dirt. Ceilings have to be at least 10 to 12 feet to provide space for the manure buildup and operation of mechanical equipment for its removal. You should provide an area for freshening cows and young calves and other area for young stock. To complete the requirements you must have a milking room and milk house attached. A paved outside exercise area outside the barn helps keep cows clean in late spring or during winter thaws.

Some new loose housing barns are being built without foundations. These are the so-called pole barns which consist of sturdy posts sunk 5 feet into the ground and rest of the barn-frame bolted to them. This type of construction uses the overlap method of framing which reduces cutting and fitting to a minimum.

The ventilation system in loose housing barns is simplicity itself. Part of the barn is open either to the east or the south but closed in tightly from every other quarter. Drafts are pretty well eliminated and ventilation is complete.

In Conclusion

Whatever we do about our present barn layouts, we can see they can be made to reduce labour costs without too much investment. We have discussed the loose-housing system because many of our older stanchion barns are badly in need of remodelling to adapt them to modern choring methods. Other barns have outlived their usefulness and it is necessary to build new ones. We think that the loose-housing system has a great deal to offer if you have limited capital to spend on extensive stable remodelling or to spend on a new barn. But we agree with those who have good stanchion barns with all kinds of labour-saving equipment and with a good layout, that a loose-housing unit has little to offer them.

The main thing we are concerned with in this article is the problem of reducing labour costs. As one study from Vermont has shown, two hours a day can be saved by new chore methods and barn layout. If you figure on a 12 hour day you save 60 days a year. Mileage adds up too. If you save two miles per day during chore routines — that means 730 miles a year that you don't have to walk!

F.A.O. Helps Fishermen

Mechanization helps fishermen profit in underdeveloped areas. This article reprinted from "F.A.O. Memo" shows how the United Nations' agency is helping to solve the world's pressing food problems.

MORE than half of the surface of the earth is covered by the sea. But from this huge area of water comes only about one percent of the food of the earth's two and a half thousand million people.

Part of the reason for the low total food yield of the sea is the low potential productivity of much of the world's saltwater surfaces. But an important reason is the low efficiency with which the great majority of the world's fishermen carry on their work, with only wind and muscle to drive their boats and haul their nets and lines.

In tropical areas the fishermen often rely on the wind that blows from the land in the morning to take their simple sailing boats to the fishing grounds, and on the breeze that blows from the sea in the afternoon to bring them home again.

Depend on Wind

But the winds are weak and inconstant. The trip out to the fishing grounds is slow and so is the return in the afternoon. And when there is no wind, the schools of fish must be found and chased by muscle power. So the work is hard and the yields are low.

In Ceylon, for instance, there are about 60,000 people whose main occupation is fishing. Between them they take a total of about 30,000 tons of fish per year — an average of half a ton per year, or about 20 lbs. per week, per fisherman.

These yields are deplorably low compared with yields per man in the more advanced fishing areas of the world and compared with Iceland's average annual take per fisherman of about 38 tons, for instance.

Power is Answer

All the blame cannot, of course, be thrown on the differences in fishing techniques in the developed and underdeveloped countries. The tropical seas are not the rich treasure houses of fish that popular fancy believes they are; they will never support such highly-concentrated fishing industries as those of the great shallow banks of



Fishermen in Ceylon are learning of the benefits of mechanization. The center canoe is fitted with an out-board motor purchased by this Jaffna fisherman to bring his catch to market. On the left can be seen a trap fisherman's boat with one of the FAO experimental engines installed.

the North Atlantic. But they will certainly give many times their present yield without danger of exhaustion.

Much of the answer lies in mechanization.

It is a common belief that a mechanized fishing industry is the prerogative of the advanced community; that the fisherman of the underdeveloped country can't afford to run a powered craft. But the experience of FAO in mechanization of underdeveloped fishing industries is that no fisherman can afford to be without the help of the engine. The poorer the fishing in an area, the greater the need for power to go further to sea in search of fish and to move swiftly and easily with the schools when they are found. And if an area is just a little too poor to support a powered fisherman it is usually a lot too poor to support an unpowered fisherman.

FAO believes that, even in very poor fishing communities, engines can be put into boats and more than pay for themselves in extra catches. It is a belief that already has been tested and proved valid several times.

Protein Needed

Strong efforts are therefore being made by the organization to increase fisheries production in underdeveloped parts of the world through improvements in fishing craft and gear and, most of all, through mechanization. In so many of the less developed countries, the particular importance of fishing industries lies in the contributions of animal protein they can make to the food supply of people whose diets are dangerously low in all types of protein.

At present, FAO has naval architects and master fishermen working in Ceylon, Southern India, Liberia and Turkey. Marine fisheries mechanization experts have worked in Saudi Arabia, Israel and Iraq, and experts are also to be sent in the near future to advise on the development of powered marine fisheries in Chile, Brazil, and Iran.

Trial Successful

In Ceylon at the end of 1951 the only motor-powered fishing boat in operation was one steam-trawler. At that time FAO sent a master fisherman, and later a marine engineer, to the country to advise on mechanization of the industry. In April last year FAO supplied three small diesel marine engines which were installed in three Ceylonese fishermen's boats. They were given some instruction on how to maintain them, some advice on how to use their new equipment, and then left to their own devices. At the end of six months they were asked if they wanted to buy the motors. If they didn't think the motors were worth the money, FAO would take them out and restore the boats to their original condition. They all jumped at the chance of buying the motors and other fishermen in the area clamored for motors, too. So, on FAO's recommendation, another 40 small diesel marine engines are being provided under the Colombo Plan and will be sold to Ceylonese fishermen on easy terms. And more engines will be provided later.

In Ceylon, the fishermen are just learning the first advantages of powered fishing: the ability to go out more often and further in search of the schools of fish, and the ability to keep moving with the fish when they are found, without dependence on the wind.

The second advantage still to be appreciated fully is the use of the motors in actual fishing operations — for hauling greater quantities of nets and lines and with a speed and ease which is impossible when only human muscles are available.

Another of FAO's demonstrations of the advantages of mechanized fishing was carried out in Saudi Arabia where not a single powered fishing vessel was in service before FAO came on the scene at the end of 1952. FAO sent a fisheries biologist to explore the fisheries possibilities of Saudi Arabia, a master fisherman to advise on their exploitation, and a trawler and crew to demonstrate modern fishing methods. The experts' survey showed that the Red Sea off Saudi Arabia, although not a really rich fishing ground, was in some areas capable of yielding commercially profitable tonnages of fish.

Arabia Starts Project

Now, impressed by demonstration of the value of their offshore resources, Saudi Arabian authorities are sponsoring the formation of a fishing company with capital of more than a million pounds sterling. Ice plants are to be installed, small powered boats have been ordered, and

operation of modern power trawlers is planned in the near future.

The pioneer modern demonstration of the capacity of a poor fishing community to make powered fishing pay has been carried out on the Indian coast north of Bombay, under the guidance of the Bombay State Directorate of Fisheries.

In this area, until four or five years ago, fishermen were abjectly poor and perpetually in debt to the fish merchants who advanced them money in the lean seasons and then fixed their own price for the catches they bought when the fishing was good. In the area it was not uncommon for the son who took over his father's boat to take over his grand-father's debts as well.

Cooperatives Help

The Bombay government sponsored the formation of dozens of fishing cooperatives, lent money to the cooperatives, and gave advice on the switch-over to power fishing. The handful of years since has worked a revolution in the lives of these fishermen.

They have nearly paid off all the money it cost to equip their boats. They have rebuilt their villages. They have set up schools for their children. And they have formed their own cooperative marketing organizations so that they no longer need accept whatever prices the fish dealers will pay them.

They have disproved the predictions which said that to give a poor fisherman expensive equipment was merely to help him go bankrupt faster. And they have shown what a little time, a little money, and a little advice can do to an underdeveloped fishing industry almost anywhere in the world.



Live-bait bonito fishermen standing on an outrigger canoe or "oru" off the south coast of Ceylon. In very calm weather like this they are often unable to reach the school of fish which they see moving by and they have to pole home, often as far as 10 miles.

Farmer's Share of Consumer Dollar Drops

Canadian farmers are now getting a smaller share of the consumer's dollar spent on staple items of food than they were in 1949, according to a study of marketing margins made by G. E. Woollam and printed in the *Economic Annalist*.

In a table showing the percentage of the retail price of 12 selected commodities going to the farmer, six basic foods in 1953 gave a smaller return to the farmer than they had four years earlier.

Mr. Woollam notes that while the food index had risen 12.6 points since 1949, and marketing costs had risen 16.1 points, the farmer's share of the consumer dollar had dropped by 4.8 points.

Percentage of retail price going to farmer

	1949	1953
White bread	18	15
Beef, good quality	62	58
Eggs, A-large	79	75
Fluid Milk	56	53
Cheese, plain process	35	27
Potatoes	50	41
Wheat Flour	44	49
Creamery butter	76	77
Canned peaches	21	21
Canned tomatoes	21	24
Canned corn	15	17
Canned peas	18	20

U.S. Takes Action on Farm Surpluses

Deals have been made to sell or give away about \$286 million worth of United States agricultural surpluses under the U.S. surplus disposal program.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is responsible for disposing of \$700,000,000 worth of surpluses for local currencies under the program while the Foreign Operations Administration will handle \$300,000,000 to be given away in case of disaster or famine. The program covers three years. FOA also handles a surplus disposal scheme for local currency amounting to an additional minimum of \$350,000,000 for the fiscal year 1954/55.

In the agreements reached to date regarding sales for local currency, the Department is responsible for \$180,500,000 and FOA for \$40,000,000. Sixty-five million dollars worth of surpluses have been given away by FOA.

Here is a breakdown on the value of surpluses to be sold for local currencies to various countries:

Japan	\$85 million	(Department of Agriculture)
Pakistan	\$47 million	(Department of Agriculture)
Turkey	\$35.5 million	(Department of Agriculture)
Yugoslavia	\$13 million	(Department of Agriculture)
Yugoslavia	\$12.2 million	(FOA)
Spain	\$10 million	(FOA)
Korea	\$7.6 million	(FOA)
Formosa	\$5.5 million	(FOA)
Bolivia	\$2.5 million	(FOA)
Turkey	\$1.8 million	(FOA)

Japan has been given \$15 million worth of surpluses, and another \$50 million worth has been distributed to various countries.

Negotiations for another \$265.5 million worth of sur-

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pluses are being carried out by United States with several foreign governments. These discussions primarily involve wheat, corn, rice, cotton, tobacco, vegetable oils, and dairy products.

Denmark is one of the countries negotiating with the U.S. for grain.

Details of two recent big deals recently were disclosed. In sending \$35.5 million worth of products to Turkey, the U.S. will ship about 11 million bushels of wheat and 11 million bushels of feed grains. The agreement covers barter or sale for Turkish lira of the grain.

Although Turkey is ordinarily the fourth largest exporter of cereal grains in the non-communist world, a severe drought is responsible for the present shortage in Turkey.

The Japanese deal was completed by Premier Shigeru Yoshida and President Eisenhower during a visit by the Japanese leader to Washington. Japan will pay for \$85 million in yen, and \$15 million will be given to the country for school lunch and clothing programs.

Most of the yen paid to United States will be loaned back to Japan for economic development. Seventy percent of the yen will be loaned back to Japan, while the U.S. will spend the other 30 percent on purchases in Japan.

Wheat makes up the biggest part of the deal. Thirteen million bushels of surplus wheat will go to Japan for a total price of \$22.5 million, or about \$1.73 a bushel.

Organized Farmers Speak Up

Farm Organization representatives from across Canada attended the Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference on an equal basis with government delegates.

ORGANIZED farmers are not just content to listen when the present and future state of agriculture is under discussion. There was a strong delegation from farm organizations on hand at the recent Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference and they took the opportunity to make their views known to the assembled federal and provincial government officials.

An indication of the respect paid to organized farmers was the fact that C.F.A. President, H. H. Hannam was first to speak, stating the position of Canadian farmers, following Federal Agriculture Minister Gardiner's opening speech at the Conference.

The C.F.A. Speaks

"Net farm income is down 37 percent from 1951", stated Mr. Hannam, "and 17 percent below 1949". The C.F.A. President pointed out that when the farm family proceeds to spend its smaller income, it finds that farm living costs are up 17 percent over 1949 levels. "The farmer", Mr. Hannam concluded, "has therefore been feeling the steadily increasing pressure of a cost-price squeeze."

The outstanding threat to the maintenance of national prosperity in Canada, was declared by the C.F.A. President, to be the continuing falling income of Canadian farmers. Reporting on behalf of the national C.F.A. board which met for two days previous to the Conference, Mr. Hannam made two basic proposals designed to help obtain for agriculture a 'full a fair return for its labour and investment which, at present, it fails to receive'.

Declaring that present farm credit facilities in this country are designed for conservative lending under normal or better-than-normal risk conditions and are no help to farmers when the ravages of nature hit, President Hannam asked for a national agency to assist farmers with emergency credit. Many otherwise sound farm operations are threatened by severe losses from natural causes outside the farmers control and credit is often not available through the regular channels, the C.F.A. brief pointed out. As the farmer's return on his investment is not high, and is recovered over a long period of time, the farm organization spokesman felt farmers should be provided with some protection from the ravages of



Members of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture who attended the Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference held in Ottawa recently. The two persons at the right are H. H. Hannam, President of the Federation, and W. J. Parker, Winnipeg, First Vice-President. — On the left, J. B. Lemoine, Montreal, President, U.C.C. of Quebec; Gilbert MacMillan, Huntingdon, Que., President Dairy Farmers of Canada. Absent when the picture was taken, Mrs. G. B. Telford, Past-President Quebec Farm Forum Association and representative of Eastern farm women on the C.F.A. Board.

nature which has caused so much hardship among farmers this year.

Mr. Hannam also urged greater support and leadership by the Canadian government in the search for ways and means of dealing with world surplus-disposal problems. The International Federation of Agricultural Producers has recommended action by F.A.O. on disposal of dry skim milk surpluses. The C.F.A. presentation to the Conference delegates asked that Canadian government representatives be instructed to give their full support to the United Nations agency for the development of an international agreement for dried skim milk. If successful for dried skim milk, Mr. Hannam stated to the delegates, then such intergovernmental co-operation in respect to all surplus dairy products might be possible.

Dairy Farmers Speak

Following the Dairy Products report to the Conference in which 1955 milk production was estimated at 17 billion pounds, up slightly from the 1954 total, Gilbert MacMillan from Huntingdon, Quebec, the national President of the Dairy Farmers of Canada, rose to outline a policy to handle surplus milk.

It turned out later that Maritime agricultural officials, as well as the Quebec and Ontario delegation, were in whole hearted support of the policy outlined by the Dairy Farmers. Mr. MacMillan noted that milk production in Eastern Ontario and Quebec is a major source of farm income and in much of the Maritimes as well. The dairy farmers' spokesman pointed out that the 20 million pounds of butter stored as surplus stocks were nothing to be alarmed about. He noted that 1954 was an extra good year for pasture and 1955 could easily be

an equally bad one. Twenty million pounds surplus now, declared Mr. MacMillan, could be wiped out by a few weeks of poor pasture conditions. Commending the government on its stability program on butter, the President of the Dairy Farmers asked that the 58¢ floor price be maintained and the government plans concerning floor prices on butter be announced at an early date. Mr. MacMillan warned the delegates at the Conference that dairy farmers need to know now that butter prices will be satisfactory if they are to be encouraged to stay in production.

"We are going to need dairy cows in the future to meet the increased demands for milk", Mr. MacMillan concluded, "and I have yet to see the man who can come up with a substitute for the dairy cow."

The Surplus Milk Policy

The Dairy Farmers' surplus milk policy was presented to the Conference and was supported by many of the delegates directly. The policy calls for dairy products sale promotion by government agencies to lend support to the dairy farmers' own campaign in this field. A federal plan to distribute milk to school children was also outlined. A final suggestion was to subsidize milk to people in the country with little or no financial means of their own.

Mr. Jean LeMoyen, President of Quebec's Union Catholique des Cultivateurs, spoke in support of the Dairy Farmers' brief on behalf of Quebec farm people. "Next to the prairies," he stated, "Quebec farmers took the worst beating from the weather this year". Hay and grain losses have been estimated at 40 percent, Mr. LeMoyen pointed out and there is every indication that farmers will have to buy more feed all winter and even more in the spring. Mr. LeMoyen made clear that Quebec farmers are affected greatly by changes in floor price policies on butter. He pointed out how. Quebec and Ontario produce 65 percent of the butter produced in Canada with Quebec producing 40 percent. "While we have been successful" concluded Mr. LeMoyen, "in disposing of threatened surpluses of other milk products, we are not able alone to handle the diversions of extra milk surpluses into butter. With threatened losses in farm income because of crop failures this past year, retaining the 58¢ floor price on butterfat is very important to Quebec farmers. We need to know now what the price of butter will be for next spring".

Discussion on Eggs

Led by a plea from Manitoba Farm Union delegate Mrs. H. Dick, that something be done to hold the floor price on eggs, a heated discussion broke out on this problem. Mrs. Dick declared that in one week farm prices dropped from 43¢ to 25¢ per dozen. Agriculture minister Gardiner replied that some trade organizations

had been non-cooperative in holding prices above the floor of around 32¢ basis Grade A large to the producer. J. A. Monkhouse, speaking on behalf of the Manitoba Poultry Pool pointed out that a large bulk of fresh eggs have been moving into storage 2 months ahead of the usual December period as producers are now buying early hatch chicks. Mr. Monkhouse pointed out that egg handling organizations had no way to know what the December egg support price would be so they had to drop prices to avoid losses. Mr. Monkhouse asked for support of a proposal for moving the date of announcement for the floor on egg prices ahead by at least two months so that farmers don't have to take such losses.

Farm Union Council Brief

The Inter-Provincial Farm Union Council, which requested and received last year the right to make farmer representation at the Conference separately from the C.F.A., presented a brief urging immediate action by the Federal and Provincial delegates to give farm people their proportionate share of the national income. Presented by its Past-President, J. L. Phelps, the Farm Union Council brief demanded that prices should be established for all farm products consumed in Canada that will bear a proper relationship with the prices of goods and services that farmers must buy. "Important as the considerations of marketing and production problems are," Mr. Phelps stated, "this Conference should not dissipate its energies and time on lesser problems but centre its attention on strengthening the farm price structure".

He Who Speaks Last

While a Conference such as the Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference may presently consist mainly of consideration of reports of the production and marketing situation in Canada as a whole or in the provinces, it would seem there is a growing demand for making something else of it. While organized farmers undoubtedly find outlook reports of direct interest to their members and a help to them in formulating policies, there seems to be a need for some other kind of conference as a follow up.

Perhaps other provincial governments could follow the lead of the Maritime delegates who had agreed on a stand on dairy farming problems at a special conference called ahead of time and fully represented by Maritime farm organizations. We would suggest that after outlook reports have been given and discussed thoroughly for a couple of days, further discussions by regional delegates might take place and suggested new provincial and federal policies agreed upon. Provincial and federal departmental officials then would have a clearer understanding of what they should do in the coming year. In this way the voice of organized farmers in future agricultural conferences would be much more effective than it is at present.

The Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference - 1954

For 16 years now, representatives of the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, along with farm organization delegates, have met annually to discuss the production and marketing of farm products.

DESPITE declining net farm incomes during 1954 and adverse weather conditions, the outlook for Canadian farmers seems more optimistic, according to reports presented at the 16th annual Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference held recently in Ottawa. While press reports during the Conference gave details of the deliberations, we feel Journal readers might appreciate a condensed version of the farm outlook reports as a help in planning production in 1955.

1. World Markets

In the United Kingdom, most of Western Europe and various commonwealth countries, an expansion of employment is well underway. There are, therefore, grounds for assuming that world demand for foodstuffs in the immediate future will be supported by generally stable or rising levels of employment and income in most countries. Canadian exports of agricultural products other than wheat will continue to meet strong competition in world trade and to be vulnerable to United States import restrictions and surplus disposal programs in overseas markets. The manner in which these United States policies are applied will determine how seriously Canada's trade in farm products is affected.

With a poor wheat crop this year and increased world demand indicated, some of the heavy carry-over stocks from previous years will be sold. Wheat farmers on the whole should fare better in the 1954-55 crop year than they did in the 1953-54 crop year.

2. The Home Market

Prospects for the sales of farm products in 1955 are good. Sustained consumer income per capita, and population increases should increase food consumption in Canada. Farmers' cash receipts in 1955 may well be somewhat higher than in 1954.

The prospects of increased food consumption at home and better export possibilities give agriculture some assurance that the 1954 decline in farm income is not likely to continue in 1955.

The estimate of farm cash income for 1954 would place farm income at about the same level as was received in 1948 and in 1949, about 11 percent above the 1950 figure and 13 percent below the 1952 record. For 1955, there is good possibility that farm cash income

will be higher than in 1954. Low farm deliveries of wheat in 1954 accounted for most of the drop in farm cash income which was offset to some extent by increased returns from the sale of livestock and dairy products. Poultry products were in greater supply but did not offset lower average prices.

In 1955, farm operating expenses are not likely to vary significantly from those of 1954. Farm net incomes for Canada are expected to approximate those of 1954 or be slightly higher.

3. Feed Supplies

Total supplies of Canadian feed grains on hand for the 1954-55 season are down about 15 percent from last year's record level but are still well above average. Despite a 23 percent reduction in the oat crop and a one-third drop in barley, large carry-overs of these grains help offset the effect of smaller crops. Net supplies of feed grain (including feed wheat), which will be available to Canadian feeders, are estimated at 14.4 million tons, about 10 percent less than in 1953-54.

Total grain consuming livestock numbers have increased by 6 percent in Canada over 1953-54 but adequate supplies are available so long as stronger than estimated demands for feed grain from other countries do not materialize. The problem facing feeders and handling agencies, however, is not primarily one of adequate quantities of feed grain but one of position and quality.

Much of the 1954 grain crop, particularly in Quebec and Eastern Ontario, was of low quality. In view of smaller feed grain supplies in Eastern Canada and a larger livestock population, more feed grain than usual will have to be purchased from the West. Bottlenecks in transportation could have serious local effects on feeding programs of Eastern farmers.

Production of mill feeds should be higher in 1954-55 than in the previous year. However, quantities available to Canadian feeders will, as usual, be dependent to some extent on the strength of the export market. Current export shipments are up somewhat but no real shortage is anticipated.

It is expected that oil-meal supplies will be adequate to meet feeders requirements and that high protein feeds derived from packing house products will be available in greater supply.

4. Livestock Outlook

Canadian hog prices in the first six months of 1955 are likely to be below the high prices of the first six months of 1954 although in the third quarter of 1955 they may show little difference from those of 1954.

With hog production during the 12 month period June 1, 1954 to June 1, 1955 being estimated at about 5.8 million hogs and domestic consumption at 4.9 million, export outlets will be required for about 900,000 hogs or approximately 120 million pounds of pork.

It is estimated that western Canada may market about 16 percent more hogs in the third quarter of 1955 than in the same period in 1954 because of the supplies of low grade wheat and other feed grains on farms. In eastern Canada, the decline in prices of hogs, and the rise in feed prices, will tend to discourage any increase in production. Eastern marketing are therefore likely to show a marked seasonal decline in the third quarter of 1955.

Prices of other livestock are not apt to show much change in the period from June 1st, 1954 to June 1st, 1955. Surplus over domestic requirements will be 100 million pounds of beef and 3 million pounds of veal. Mutton and lamb production will be less than domestic requirements.

As American cattle prices are expected to remain up for high quality beef, there should be no major change in these prices. Grass cattle and other cattle of lower grades, however, will again be discounted considerably by U.S. buyers. This may reflect in lower prices to producers of lower grade cattle. However it is felt that this condition will make it a paying proposition for Canadian feeders to buy up feeder cattle and finish them properly before marketing them.

5. Dairy Products Review

Milk cow numbers are expected to show only a small increase between June 1, 1954 and June 1, 1955. It is felt that milk output in 1955 will only be slightly above the 1954 total even if production conditions are again favourable. Total milk production for 1955 is estimated at 17 billion pounds. Increases in milk cow numbers are expected in Quebec and British Columbia so milk output may rise in those provinces. Poor quality hay, silage and grain may reduce winter milk production in the East, and it may be that many Eastern farmers will take this opportunity to cull poor producers from their herds.

Creamery butter production is expected to approximate the 1954 total of 314 million pounds. Total consumption of butter will run about 300 million pounds. Exportable cheese surplus for 1955 will be about 7 million pounds if production approaches the 1954 level. Stocks of concentrated whole milk products were somewhat lower at the end of 1954 than at the beginning. In 1955, domestic demand should increase and it is expected that output of concentrated whole milk products will expand accordingly. Because of higher Canadian prices, exports of condenser products will remain low in 1955.

Dried skimmed milk production is expected to remain about the same. Rapid increase in consumer demand

for this product over the past few years is expected to continue in 1955. Exports next year will be somewhat lower.

6. Eggs and Poultry

Little change is expected in the egg and poultry market in 1955 compared with 1954. The egg market will not be stronger in 1955 until at least June and then may strengthen only if the 1955 hatch is smaller than the high 1954 hatch.

A record poultry crop and low prices in the U.S. have had a depressing influence on Canadian poultry meat prices. This situation is not expected to change greatly in 1955. Prices for turkeys in 1955 may be expected to strengthen if producers cut back production. Broiler and farm chicken prices are likely to remain unchanged.

A Comment

As you can see from these short excerpts from only a few of the many reports presented at the Conference, two days is a short time to absorb so many facts. But the Federal and Provincial agricultural officials who attend find them invaluable. The reports and comments made by various departmental officials and by farm organization representatives from across Canada give life and meaning to the conference far beyond the reports themselves.

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Chemical Sprays Pay

H. C. Greenlaw of Millville N.B.* talks about spraying potatoes and shows the gains farmers can expect from the proper use of agricultural chemicals.

GREAT changes have taken place in the industry of potato growing, since the old days when the only protection the potato had against the elements was a bit of Paris Green applied by the hand can, to try and control the Colorado beetle.

Great strides have been made in Chemical Research until today we are fortified against almost every known insect and fungus disease.

Efforts have not only been made to try and control insects and fungus diseases, but to eliminate as much as possible increased labor, which is the thought we have to keep in mind if we are to exist and hold our markets in face of very keen competition we are having to meet from other countries.

Kill Weeds Before Potatoes Come Up

PREMERGE is one of the latest developments, while it has been used mostly in experimental work it holds considerable promise for commercial use. Experiments have shown by using this chemical on weedy ground just prior to potatoes coming up, when not more than five per cent have broken through it will kill practically all weeds that have started, as well as tender grass. I would not suggest in any way this would take place of good cultivation. Ground needs to be loosened so the plants can breathe, but in cases of very weedy ground and in catchy weather it is a great labour saver and tends toward cleaner fields, which means better crops, because we have never found it profitable to try to grow two crops on a piece of ground at one time.

Protect the Plants from Diseases and Insects

The introduction of D.D.T. has given a great boost to the growth of potatoes, in fact it has gone so far in the protection of the plants, by reason of eliminating insect pest it has become necessary to use top killer. Prior to the introduction of this chemical it was almost impossible to control flea beetles, that small hopper that simply sucks the life from the plants as soon as they come through the ground, this pest is followed by the Colorado beetle which would simply trim all the foliage from the plants. This insect was very hard to control, before the advent of D.D.T. because of the fact insecticides in use at that time had very little adherence, and unless applied very often had very little effect. With

the result, plant growth was only replacing, not producing new growth.

Since the introduction of this chemical there is no fear of either of these or any other insect pests insofar as our potato crop is concerned, providing plants are sprayed early and D.D.T. is included in the spray at least three or four times during the growing season. One thing we should impress on our manufacturers is the D.D.T. should be kept as fresh as possible. Strength seems to deteriorate with age.

One mistake made by many of our growers, both in regard to D.D.T. and the new fungicidal chemicals is the fact they are not used early or often enough.

If we are to protect our crop properly we should start spraying when plants are not more than four to six inches high, and continue at weekly intervals, until plants have practically got their growth, from then on a lot depends on the weather as to how many times we spray, but in all cases we should spray at least 7 to 8 times during the season.

Great losses are sustained by many of our growers simply because they fail to spray often enough, particularly on the early varieties. They think because they dig early two or three sprays are sufficient with the result most of these crops are dug when they are green. With weather conditions right these tops will be covered with blight spores which come in contact with the tubers resulting in heavy damage or total loss and the warmer the weather the greater the loss. To my mind the best insurance we can get is plenty of spray. Then use a top killer ten days to two weeks before potatoes are dug.

There is one question that is debated by many growers whether to use wet or dry spray. I think a lot depends on water supply and labour conditions. Personally I prefer wet spray.

Experiments have shown in the actual control of late blight there is the possibility new chemicals do not have too much advantage over the old 4-2-40 Bordeaux Mixture, but there is this difference whereas Bordeaux has a retarding effect in tuber growth, some of our newer chemicals promote growth until today we are obtaining enormous crops that a few years ago we would have considered impossible. There is also the convenience of application, with Bordeaux the operator would spend much of his time cleaning nozzles, with chemicals it is just a matter of operating the machines.

A lot of experiments have been made to try to produce a variety of potatoes that would be immune to all fungus diseases, but there does not seem to be any variety in sight that will resist all types of late blight. In fact there

* This article is a talk given by Mr. Greenlaw at the Second Annual Meeting and Conference of the Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association held recently in Montebello, P.Que.

are so many new types of blight showing up it is almost impossible to keep abreast of them. There are 16 known types, yet in New Brunswick this year the type that killed all our potatoes was one that was never known to be in existence before. Out of 126 tests made in the Province this particular type was found in 122.

We had on our own farms this year, one of the blight resistant varieties, which during the last two seasons had come through without spray, and did not show any results of blight, but this year we sprayed this variety twice, yet when we dug we found more blight than in any of the other varieties. Should we have continued to spray it is doubtful if we would have had any blight. Therefore I would suggest our growers take no chances but keep fields well sprayed.

The aphid is one pest that does as much damage as any other, and is harder to control, by reason of the fact it comes late in the season, when under ordinary conditions sprays are practically completed with the result in most cases it is left undisturbed, and they can surely suck the life from the plants. Not only that but they transmit virus diseases from diseased to healthy plants, which become infected. Experiments have shown this pest can be practically eliminated by the use of Malathion in the spray.

Possibly few growers realize the damage done by the aphid. In seasons when the infestation is heavy I believe they will do as much to cut down the crop as the potato beetle, because it sucks the life from the plant just when the tubers should be receiving the substance. Therefore I would suggest the growers keep an eye on their fields during the latter part of the growing season.

Growth inhibitor is another chemical being introduced which I think holds some promise. So far this is still in the experimental stage, but if by spraying our fields we can prohibit the sprouting of potatoes in our bins it will be not only one of our greatest labour savers, but will also prevent one of our heavier losses on late shipments.

I would like to refer back for a moment to a statement I made earlier when I said "Some of our newer Chemicals promote Growth."

I do not think we are interested only in producing bigger crops but we should be interested in marketing more well matured high quality, well graded potatoes.

If we use these new chemical sprays, which promote greater foliage and keep our tops green until the late fall, we will be harvesting green immature potatoes, unless we use top killer. Tops should be killed at least two weeks before potatoes are dug, this will give tubers time to mature and harden up so we would have less mechanical bruises and better quality potatoes to put on the market.

English Speaking Co-Op Union in All Ten Provinces

Representatives of six English language co-operatives in Quebec, the Quebec Credit Union League and the Quebec Farm Forum Association met here November 27th to complete the incorporation of the Provincial Union of Quebec Co-operatives. Granted a charter in September under the provisions of the Quebec Syndicates Act, the new union completes the pattern of such bodies in all the provinces.


Following the final acceptance of the by-laws the delegates elected a board of seven directors. From its number the Board elected the following officers for the ensuing year: John Roche, Montreal Firefighters' Health Co-operative, president; Mrs. Norma Telford, Pontiac Co-operatives Medical Services, Shawville, vice-president; R. J. McDonell, Q.F.F.A., secretary-manager. The Union's headquarters will be located at Macdonald College.

Under the requirements of the Syndicates Act the new organization must have a share capital structure. Principal financing, however, will be by means of annual dues, payments from member local co-ops and federations of co-ops.

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 AND
 PURITY OATS

Buy Your Seed Now . . .

THE farmer who delays buying seed grain and red clover seed may find himself in difficulties come spring seeding time. Losses to seed grain by rust, rain and poor harvesting weather have been extremely heavy especially in Eastern Ontario and Quebec.

The seed oat situation is perhaps the most critical for Quebec farmers. Not all varieties that may be made available from other parts of the country will be well-suited to our conditions. You might contact your seed dealer to get an idea of the local supply situation for early oats like Ajax, Cartier or Mabel; medium oats like Abegweit, Beaver, Erban, Shefford or Vanguard; or late oats such as Roxton. You can expect the present prices may rise between now and spring especially if some popular varieties are in short supply at that time. Minimum prices for oats agreed on by Ontario seed growers for Commercial No. 1 is \$1.50 per bushel retail for treated seed in bags at local shipping points. If seed grain has to move any distance or if local demand is high for best adapted varieties, you can expect to pay prices well above the minimum.

Registered Seed Grain a Good Buy

The Canada Department of Agriculture estimates that supplies of registered seed grain should be sufficient to meet the effective demand. Price per bushel of Registered No. 1 grade for oats is not expected to be much more than 25-35¢ more per bushel than the cost of commercial seed. Considering the price and the better quality, registered seed offers an exceptionally good value. This will be especially true when a lot of 'oats' of any mixture of varieties might get sold in some districts where local farm seed supplies are low. When you purchase seed grain choose a variety suitable to your particular locality in order to get best results. Avoid the possibility of having to use feed grain as seed next spring. If you have a bin of good quality oats of a fairly pure adapted variety, you should save it to be cleaned and treated for spring seed. If you don't have sufficient good quality grain of your own, lay in your supply now.

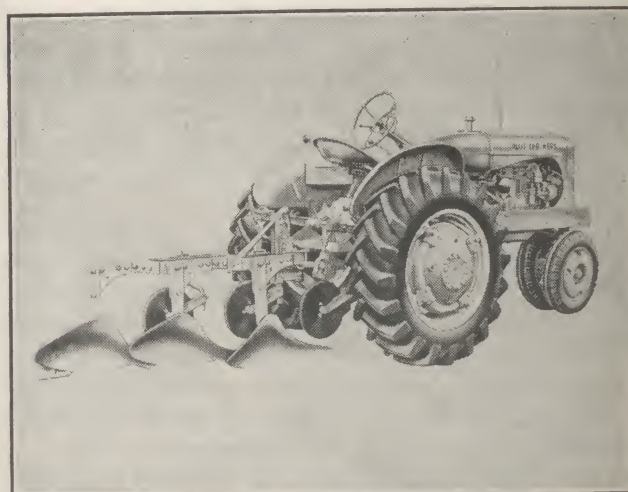
Red Clover Seed Will Be Problem

It is almost certain that this will be a year when a lot of unadapted red clover seed will find its way into the Canadian seed trade. Red clover supplies in Canada are away down from last year and the price is over twice as high already. Although most grass and clover seeds will be high priced this spring you should have no difficulty getting most of them.

Red clover being such a popular forage crop in our part of the country, you should be on the look-out for adulterated seed especially when spring demand picks up. Lower priced seed from many areas in the U.S. (except in the north) and European seed will winter kill and is a complete waste of money.

There may not be much locally grown red clover in your particular area, but if there is some be sure you are the first and not the last to put in your bid for your requirements. Locally grown red clover seed is often your best buy as it is adapted to your soil and climatic conditions.

Seed grain and red clover is not going to be cheap this year. You should be on the look-out now for seed to meet your needs for spring sowing. While farmers who have supplies for sale should make a nice profit, most will feel the pinch. If forage crop seed mixtures based on red clover get in very short supply, the Quebec Seed Board has worked out emergency mixtures that will be available to the trade. But emergency mixtures are a last resort. You can buy now and be able to sow your regular forage mixtures in the spring. Some seed oats and other seed grains are available now but may not be a couple of months hence.



New Scotch-Bottom Plows

Two new mounted plows equipped with 10-inch Scotch-type bottoms designed especially for use with its Models CA, WD, and WD-45 tractors are announced by Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company.

The 2-bottom unit for the Model CA tractor and the 3-bottom unit for Models WD and WD-45 tractors are featured by the built-on-the-square construction which is noted for superior strength and precision. Both plows are hydraulically lifted, lowered, and controlled, and are easily attached or detached in less than a minute with the SNAP-COUPLER hitch.

The 10-inch Scotch-type bottoms are distinguished by long-turn moldboards and narrow shares that set the furrow slices on edge, anchored to the ground by a small uncut section to hold them intact in an up-ended position. The edge-up furrow slices effectively hold rain and snow, and speed up drying in the spring to permit earlier seed-bed preparation and planting.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Deputy Minister Heads Delegation to Ottawa

WHILE gross farm income was up by 16 million dollars for Quebec in the first half of 1954, there was a definite decline in farm income during the latter half of the year according to René Trépanier, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Quebec in a report to the Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference held recently in Ottawa.

Gains were recorded for Quebec in dairy and livestock, Mr. Trépanier noted. Livestock on Quebec farms were up by 70,000 head as of June 1st and marketings were up by 16% over 1953. Hog marketings were also substantially greater than last year with a 20 percent increase. However, the Deputy Minister made it clear that net gains in cash income for hogs did not keep pace with increased production, as hog prices have declined in the latter part of the year.

More Milk Produced

Quebec being a dairying province, dairy cow numbers have been on the increase in the province, Mr. Trépanier stated. Because of a very favourable pasture season in the province along with larger numbers of cows in milk, total milk production in Quebec was up 4.7 percent over 1953. Dairy statistics presented by Mr. Trépanier clarified the statement. Butter production in the province was up by 7 percent; cheese production by 3.4 percent; whole milk increased by 13 percent and processed milk was up

by 7.5 percent. Declines were noted in the amount of milk being powdered (—1 percent) and milk diverted to ice cream production was off 5 percent from 1953.

Record Year for Poultry

A record year for poultry production was noted by the Deputy Minister. However there is very little optimism among Quebec poultry producers because, as Mr. Trépanier pointed out, costs have remained about the same and returns are down almost 25 percent. A statistical breakdown of Quebec poultry production, presented to the Conference, showed 1¼ million more chickens on farms (many of these broilers), an increase of 23 percent in eggs produced and 28 percent more turkeys than a year ago. Mr. Trépanier concluded that there are many indications that next year's production of eggs and poultry meat will decline from 1954 levels in the coming year.

Field Crops Poor

Turning to field crop production, Mr. Trépanier stated that the 1954 season was very poor in the province. While winter forage supplies on the whole are up by 25 percent, the hay quality is very low due to wet haying conditions and much of it may be useless for feeding. Corn silage production was down by 10 percent from 1953. All field crops were reduced both in production per acre and in acreages sown. This was a combined loss from wet sowing and harvesting conditions. Quebec farmers will also be faced with a shortage of seed grain for next spring unless supplies of adapted varieties are available from other sources, Mr. Trépanier concluded.

Horticultural Crops Up

In his review of horticultural crop production, Mr. Trépanier stated that this branch of agriculture has shown consistent gains in production and returns to Quebec farmers. Growing market demands for these products in the province, and more farmers specialized in horticultural crop production indicates a good future.

Policies Outlined

Some of Quebec's agricultural policies with respect to land use, conservation, and land drainage were outlined by the deputy minister. Some \$5,000,000 have been spent by his department on drainage and land reclamation. Over 31,000 farmers have already benefited from the policy. Other policies with respect to farm credit and production were also outlined by Mr. Trépanier. He stated to the Conference that Quebec plans to continue



Deputy Ministers of Agriculture at the Federal-Provincial Conference. First row, seated from left to right: O. S. Longman, Alberta; J. G. Taggart, Canada; J. K. King, New Brunswick; Standing, left to right: W. MacGillivray, British Columbia; J. R. Bell, Manitoba; W. H. Horner, Saskatchewan; C. D. Graham, Ontario; S. C. Wright, Prince Edward Island; F. W. Walsh, Nova Scotia; René Trépanier, Québec.

and expand its policies to build a sound agricultural economy in the province.

In his concluding remarks, Mr. Trépanier called on the federal government to continue and expand their policies which will benefit Quebec's agriculture and that of other provinces. In particular, Mr. Trépanier called for the continued support of butter at the 58¢ floor price; continuance of the western feed grain freight policy; support of the agricultural limestone policy; and adequate floor price arrangements for hog and poultry producers.

Quebec At The Royal

THE ROYAL has been closed down for another year, and once again Quebec farmers have taken home their share of championships and other prizes. The following **brief summary** mentions only some of the honours won at Toronto by our local friends.

Quebec has a world champion in the person of Auguste Rivard of St. Simon de Bagot, whose sample of timothy seed ranked ahead of all others, including entries from other parts of Canada, from the United States, and even from Great Britain. Samples exhibited by Mr. Rivard's two sons, Jean-Marie and Donat, won second and third prizes.

We have already reported that the Lachute team of Kenneth McOuat and John Oswald won the junior judging championship in dairy cattle. The Quebec hog judging and beef cattle judging teams each placed third in stiff competition.

Quebec's Ayrshire herd took the trophy again this year. In individual Ayrshire classes, Burnside Farm had the grand champion female and won most of the group classes. P. D. McArthur & Sons showed the reserve grand champion bull and the reserve junior male. J. H. Black had the junior male champion and Arthur Daggs the reserve junior.

In Canadian cattle, L. A. Sylvestre had the two grand championships as well as that for the junior bull. O. A. Fowler had the reserve junior male, the junior female as well as the reserve. He also showed the reserve grand champion female.

The Victor Sylvestre trophy for the best Canadian stallion went to Gilbert Arnold; L. A. Sylvestre had the junior champion. In mares, Conrad Lapalme had the grand champion and Marcel Sylvestre the junior. Ernest Sylvestre had the reserve grand. Arnold also showed Percherons and Belgians, taking one reserve championship and several other top placings.

J. Hooker and Son took a reserve championship in Yorkshire sows and his entries in various hog classes placed well up.

Concluding, Mr. Trépanier stated that the Quebec Department of Agriculture was in whole hearted support of the presentation made by the Dairy Farmers of Canada to the Conference. He called on the federal government to help implement the plan.*

Representing the Quebec Department of Agriculture at the conference were Dr. René Trépanier, Deputy Minister, Pierre Labrecque, Director of the Livestock Service, J. E. Dubé, Director of Extension Services and J. L. Descoteaux, Director of the Economics Branch.

Wm. Bousquet, J. H. Guilbert and W. K. MacLeod were all out with their Holsteins, and one of Bousquet's young bulls, which took a second in his class, sold in the Sale of the Stars for \$2,000. This sale, by the way, disposed of 32 animals for prices running from \$450 to \$4,200. W. K. MacLeod and Lionel Baril were two buyers from this province.

The Ayrshire Sale of the Stars consisted of 19 animals which sold for an average of about \$400. Chief consignors from Quebec were R. R. Ness, P. D. McArthur & Son and Wyman McKechnie, and René Trépanier bought three animals for his Mille Roches farm at Oka.

Miss Beit-Speyer was showing in the Jersey classes, took a reserve championship and several firsts. Pierre Veillon also had a few animals on show.

As one would expect, Quebec entries stood high in the maple products division. Emile Plante, Quebec's Maple Products King for 1953, retained his title at Toronto and took a number of firsts for various sections. O. A. Fowler was runner-up and Paul Aimé Dion and John Stalker both placed.

The Toronto Royal, first organized in 1922, has gone on every year except from 1939 to 1945, when it was cancelled on account of the war, and has a truly international flavour. There were 18,000 entries this year and the prize list totalled \$143,000. A new feature was a mink show, where 650 head, exhibited by breeders from Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, were on display.

It takes well over 100 judges to cover all aspects of the show, and they are selected from the best in all parts of Canada, the United States, England and Scotland. Quebec was represented on the board of judges by Prof. L. C. Raymond of Macdonald College, M. L. Foisy, Andrea St. Pierre, Deschambault, N. Jourdain, Department of Agriculture, G. Rodrigue, Montreal, Preston Hooker, Ormstown and Walter Murray, Montreal.

Judges for the junior contests included Prof. A. R. Ness of Macdonald College, S. J. Chagnon, E. F. Pineau and Adrien Morin, all native sons of Quebec.

* For more details of the Dairy Farmers' presentation see "Organized Farmers Speak Up", elsewhere in this issue.

Honouring The Champions



W. M. Cottingham, Minister of Mines, flanked by Kenneth McOuat and John Oswald, with the trophy on the table before them.



Some of the guests who gathered at Lachute to honour the junior dairy judging champions.

John Oswald and Kenneth McOuat, Canada's junior dairy cattle judging champions, were feted at a dinner provided last month in the Legion Hall at Lachute by Mr. W. M. Cottingham, Minister of Mines in the Provincial Government. Guests included the members of the Lachute 4H Club, the president and directors of the Argenteuil Agricultural Society, the president of the Laurentian Ayrshire Breeders Club (Ken. McOuat's older brother), Douglas Bradford, president of the Lachute Holstein Club, Mrs. Alex Bothwell, whose late husband always took such a keen interest in junior work in Argenteuil County, Erskine Rodger, Irene Pare and Don Robertson, who had helped the two boys prepare for the contest, and Mr. Sid Patterson, who organized the dinner.

It was a real family party. The guests consumed mounds of roast turkey with all the trimmings, cooked and served by members of the Presbyterian Ladies' Auxiliary, and heard a few brief speeches lauding the achievements of the guests of honour. The trophy, emblematic of the Canadian

championship, was on display, and Mr. Cottingham, after making it clear how proud their neighbours were of their achievement, presented each boy with a 4H ring. A memento was also presented to Lyman Strong, who had won the visitors' class at the International Plowing Match at Breslau earlier in the fall.

Don Robertson, Federal Fieldman in charge of junior work, said that their win had been no fluke; the boys had worked hard and richly deserved the 10-point spread that separated them from the team that took second place in the national contest. He also paid tribute to the work of Alex Bothwell, who had encouraged the boys in every way when they were first starting to learn judging. As a measure of their achievement, he pointed out that they had placed first among the total membership in calf clubs in Canada, which stands at 11,549.

Mr. Clément Tremblay, O.B.E., past president of the Agricultural Society, and Erskine Rodger, who had devoted much time to coaching the team, also offered congratulations.

A New Venture at Frelighsburg

CANADA's only commercial-sized controlled-atmosphere storage for apples was opened at Frelighsburg last month and the contents (10,000 bushels of McIntosh) were found to be in prime condition.

The Frelighsburg storage plant was built in 1952 as an ordinary cold-storage with a capacity of 175,000 bushels; its advanced design and modern machinery made it one of the best in Canada. But growers in Vermont and New York have begun to put apples on the Montreal market which have been stored under controlled atmosphere (gas storage as it is sometimes called) and these apples have a longer storage life than those stored in

the usual way. Furthermore, gas-stored apples have a longer life in the retailer's display cabinets.

Frelighsburg growers were quick to see that this competition could become dangerous unless they had something similar to offer the trade; so they built an addition to their plant consisting of three large rooms with a capacity of 10,000 bushels each, for controlled-atmosphere storage. The new rooms were filled for the first time this fall, and though normally they would have remained sealed until the apples in cold storage had been disposed of, they were persuaded by Steinberg's Ltd., who wanted gas-stored apples for the Christmas



Minister of Agriculture Barré speaks to the guests at the opening of the controlled-atmosphere room. Seated at the left is Hon. Alcide Côté, Postmaster-General, and Senator Adélard Godbout, a prime mover in the creation of the new type storage plant.

trade, to open one of the rooms last month. (We suspect that the directors of the storage plant were anxious too to see how their new venture was working.)

Both the Federal and the Provincial Departments of Agriculture helped out with the cost of building the addition and installing the necessary equipment. Construction costs were between \$2.50 and \$3.00 per bushel stored, and "extras" (salaries of technicians, neutralizers, etc.) amounted to another 40¢. Expert advice and supervision were freely given during planning and construction by the Dominion Horticulturist, M. B. Davis, and by W. E. Phillips, the Ottawa storage expert, who spent a good part of the summer at Frelighsburg overseeing every detail of installation.

It takes about 3,000,000 bushels of apples a year to meet the demand from consumers in this province, and only once in the past six years has the Quebec production reached this figure. If local growers are to be able to put apples on the market in good condition all the year round, they must be able to store their apples in the fall so as to be able to market them regularly throughout the winter and early spring, and the seven cold storage plants which are now in operation in various parts of the province are helping to do this. Modified atmosphere storage prolongs the life of the stored apple by several months, and with the success of the Frelighsburg plant now assured, it is reasonable to suppose that other plants will follow suit and install similar equipment as soon as they can.

Apple growing on a commercial scale in the Frelighsburg district dates back to 1928, and McIntosh represents about 70% of the crop from this district. Cortland, a McIntosh cross, is also grown to a considerable extent; it is a good winter keeper, is well coloured, a little larger than McIntosh, and an excellent cooking apple, as well as being a very good eating apple.

Cold storage plants are not speculative projects; they are not built so that the growers can control the market and demand high prices. The object is to hold apples so that there will not be a glut on the market in the fall, followed by a long period when no good apples are available. The purpose is, rather, to supply the market, at prevailing prices, with high quality fruit over as long a period as possible.



Grading and packing operations at the Frelighsburg plant.

Figures just released by the Bureau of Census show that livestock on farms in Quebec increased in 1954, with the single exception of horses. According to these figures, there were the following numbers on farms as at June 1st.

	1954	1953	Change
Dairy cattle	1,990,000	1,919,800	3.7%
Hogs	1,051,000	867,000	21.2%
Sheep	363,000	360,800	1.0%
Horses	204,000	218,000	6.3%
Hens	10,589,000	9,800,000	10.8%
Turkeys	460,000	375,000	25.0%
Geese	15,000	14,000	7.1%
Ducks	56,000	53,000	5.7%

Dear Readers

The January wind is playing an aria in the hedgerow tonight. The pine's boughs sing the bass and the spruce and fir carry the alto and the tenor, while the soprano is screeched down the chimney-top. This is the kind of night I've been waiting for. Beside me are a bowl of polished McIntosh apples and a Christmas book on Conservation. There is a big chunk of wood in the circulator and another waiting to go in.

The children are in bed. The baby is asleep at last; he has been quite feverish after his inoculations for whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus at the County Health Clinic yesterday. I hope his next and third inoculation isn't as hard on him. As I rocked him last night I thought of how I'd only be up one night with him, while our forefathers tell of weeks of nursing their children, ill with these diseases, often in vain.

The Township Forums are actively training leaders "by doing" again this winter. Several have had Christmas

Feed

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parties and dispensed Christmas joy. Others have held suppers, repaired halls and ordered fish.

We find our Forum has added interest when an Activities Timetable is used. It is prepared by the president or by the committee in charge of the evening. They plan the form of discussions, recreation and lunch. Discussions may be in the form of a debate or a Mock Parliament. Recreation is often card playing, quizzes, singing or folk dancing. Lunch has been composed of the locally famous "sugar dumplin's" or "pie'n ice cream".

A Planning Committee for each idea we want put into force makes each member feel as if he or she is an active member of an active group. One may be a film board director, on a fourth night committee, or in charge of contacting our members of parliament on some point we want dealt with.

That first promise of spring, the seed catalogue, arrived today. What kind of tomato seed do you plan to plant? I'm going to order the millet seed soon.

A prosperous 1955 to you all.

Sincerely,

Wally

Why Silos Burst . . .

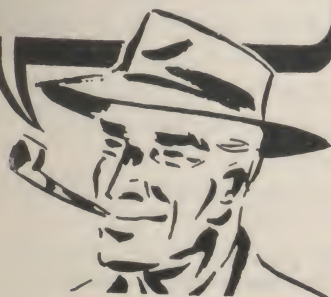
Bursting of old upright or tower silos when filled with grass silage has generally been considered as caused by the greater weight of this silage compared with that made from corn. The Chemistry Division, Department of Agriculture Ottawa, suggest it may be the additional factor of gas production by the plant tissues that results in the almost explosive disintegration of the less rugged but apparently tight silos.

A preliminary test, made by packing a small quantity of a fresh, green, timothy-brome grass mixture in a tightly stoppered flask, showed that at the end of the first day gas produced from this green plant material produced a pressure of 3.8 pounds per square inch within the flask. At the end of three days the pressure had increased to 6.8 pounds per square inch and by the end of two weeks to 17.4 pounds.

The difference in the chemical content of the two types of silage and the greater density of the grass with consequent closer packing, may account for greater gas pressures in tower silos filled with grass than when filled with corn.

MIRACLE BILL says:

"Good producing cows start with properly raised calves. 'Miracle' Calf Starter and 'Miracle' Calf Grower will supply everything a calf needs for rapid, sturdy growth with less risk of common ailments. Easy to feed — try it!"





THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Opportunity

What is Opportunity? The dictionary defines it as "a fit or convenient time" or "favourable occasion". Some people might be inclined to add fortune and chance. To profit by an opportunity one must have the ability to recognize "the favourable occasion".

Opportunity is always "knocking" if one is willing to listen for the "knock". Every day we read about a man or woman who, in youth, came from a poor home, but in later life became very successful and famous. These men and women were fired with the desire to do well. Some might say that they were fortunate. They were fortunate to have the ambition and intelligence to recognize opportunity when it "knocked". Everyone must not expect to be as famous and successful as those of whom one reads. There must be leaders, and there must be followers. Some are fitted to lead; some, to follow. Whichever one is, he can be successful; not necessarily famous, but successful. A nation needs an upper class, a middle class and a lower class. The number in each must be balanced, so that one will not dominate the other.

The men in history who took advantage of opportunity when opportunities were fewer than at present, paved the way for future generations. Our forefathers shed blood to give us the famous freedoms: the freedom of speech, the freedom of religion, the freedom of assembly, the freedom of the press and, lastly, the freedom from want. Surely, we should appreciate them.

We are a privileged class in Canada. Every year prizes and scholarships are donated to encourage the young in every field and to assist them to make an effort for their own advancement.

Compulsory education allows everyone, who is willing, to follow the walk of life which opportunity will offer, sooner or later. The Canadian system of education does not provide us with the knowledge for one skill only as many countries do. Teenagers are not mature enough to recognize their needs and to decide what they will do for the rest of their lives. Our high schools provide liberal and practical subjects in a general course which can be useful and which prepares us for future study in the particular field in which we are interested.

In Canada particularly, this is important. For what other country has the opportunities for the young that this rising nation offers? In the past, it was the United

States of America which offered more opportunities to the younger generation. Canada was too scantily populated and too occupied with the business of keeping alive to produce and develop talent and skill.

A few talented persons were forced to go to the United States to be appreciated fully. This is no longer the case. Last year, for example, there was, for the first time, a full program of Canadian music presented in Carnegie Hall. We now have the Canadian National Ballet Company, which is recognized by other nations as one of the leading ballet troupes in the world. These are only two examples of the growth of Canada's culture in the past decade.

Alexander Graham Bell, who invented the telephone, went from Canada, his birthplace, to the United States with his invention. Today, however, scientists have scope for imagination in Canada; and Canada, itself, is established sufficiently to dare to risk encouraging inventions.

The slogan for Canada in her pioneer days was "Go West". The slogan today should be "Go North". There are countless opportunities for young men which have appeared, are yet appearing, and will appear on the horizon in the north. Work is plentiful in the north. It is easier to rise and succeed with an infant business than to try to compete with well-established enterprises.

Opportunity is unknown to a chip floating on the water for it will only hurry, slacken speed and change direction with the current. It is devoid of thought and action. All humans, however, are endowed with the ability to think, and, unlike the chip on the water, can change course, branch out into a different stream, which, though swift and perilous, will finally spill out into a quiet, safe pool. Like the chip, some will allow themselves to drift on and on until they finally reach the cruel sea where they will sink into oblivion. They will excuse themselves by saying that they never had an opportunity.

Canadians more than all other people, cannot use this excuse. Canada is now the "Land of Opportunity" and with the aid of her people and the far-sightedness of her leaders, she will so remain.

CLAUDINE PYKE, Grade XI-A.

(This essay won the cash prize and gold medal which were offered by the B'Nai B'rith, Sherbrooke, Lodge, No. 1070, to Grade XI pupils)

Office Doings

To Q.W.I. board members — a last reminder of the semi-annual, Jan. 21-22. Are those reservations made yet? And your list of questions ready for the discussion periods? These meetings are always strictly, "Let's talk business!" Please be prepared to make your contribution to the success of this one.

Mrs. A. Cameron (née Roberta Ridley) has accepted the position of Junior Supervisor for the Q.W.I. The work will be carried on from her home in Sawyerville and all letters relating to that work should be sent to that address. Mrs. Cameron is well-known throughout the province as a former member of the staff of the Adult Education Service and the Q.W.I. is most fortunate in securing one with her qualifications for this important post.

There still seems some confusion about the slight change made in the Painting section of the Tweedsmuir Competition. Please make the following addition to your sheet of directions after item No. 2 relating to size: "This may also be 14" x 18" if desired, and wallboard may be used instead of canvas." Entries in the three sections must be in the Q.W.I. office, Macdonald College, by Feb. 1st, 1955. All this has been in the Journal before but we are repeating it here as some letters still come in asking for this information.

Another item that needs repeating is what to do with the petitions circulated asking for compulsory pasteurization of all milk sold to the public. So many Institutes just pass them around at a meeting for members to sign. More than that is needed. Your community should be canvassed so that *everyone* has the opportunity to sign — *men and women who have a vote*. So many petitions have had to be returned to branches with this explanation. Of those fulfilling this requirement to date, Beebe W.I. has topped them all — a second sheet had to be attached to make room for all the signatures, *and lots of them men*. Please give this your full support. Surely this province cannot afford to lag behind others in this health measure, and it will come when the people ask for it. The Q.W.I. is asked to do its share in working towards this objective. If you want facts and help with "propaganda", write the office.

Civil Defence was discussed at the last meeting of the Montreal Council of Women. Mrs. J. Ossington, provincial convenor of Citizenship, has been appointed Civil Defence Liaison Officer for the Q.W.I. at the request of the national convenor, Mrs. George Bennett. We shall be hearing more about this after the semi-annual.

The office staff says a most sincere "thank you" for the many, *many* greetings received at the holiday season. We wish there was time for a personal message but please accept this as going to each and every one of you; county, branch, or individual member. It gives one a very happy feeling and increases the pleasure of working with such a friendly group — just neighbours.

The Month with The W.I.

December meetings mean Christmas programs. Carols, gift exchanges, cheer to shut-ins, the old, the young, the needy — every branch has some variation of this common theme. And always, the thought going out beyond the confines of each particular group.

Argenteuil: *Arundel* had Santa in attendance at the meeting, with the mayor and councillors coming in for refreshments. A Christmas parcel was sent to a sister branch in England. *Lachute* had a talk on "Holland", by Dr. Susan S. MacKinnon. *Lakefield* discussed a letter from Mrs. Leggett, Q.W.I. Convenor of Welfare & Health, regarding retarded children. *Pioneer* had a Christmas story. A quilt is being made for the Red Cross and \$10 sent the Children's Hospital.

Bonaventure: *Black Cape* had a new Canadian as guest, who gave a short talk about her home land, Wales. Prizes were given to children at the local school and collections made for the hospital. *Port Daniel's* Citizenship convenor read a paper, "The Responsibilities of Citizenship". Scrap books from the Fair were taken to the hospital and a Christmas gift sent to the English link at Sway. *Restigouche* had a party and sale to raise funds and heard the report of the semi-annual county meeting.

Chat - Huntingdon: *Aubrey - Riverfield* discussed the care of their hospital beds when not in use. Prizes of \$2.50 each will be given to the pupils in Grade IX, highest marks in Arithmetic, and Grade X, highest in English Literature. Two quilts have been made to be sent to the Protestant Foster Home at Rosemere and toys sent to the Salvation Army. *Dundee* had a demonstration by Mrs. A. H. Fraser on wrapping Christmas parcels. Several items of interest were read by various members and donations of cotton have been sent to the Cancer Society. *Franklin Centre* donated 20 more folding chairs for the Franklin Consolidated School. Donations of money and gifts were brought for the Tiny Tim Fund. A Christmas story was read. *Hemmingford* is entering paintings in the Tweedsmuir Competition. A talk was given on "Pasteurization of Milk" and demonstrations



This picture of the Way's Mills W.I. was taken when they celebrated their 40th anniversary, the first branch to be organized in Stanstead County.

held on Christmas decorations and knitted articles. *Howick* members brought gifts for the Snowdon Convalescent Home in Ormstown. Cookies and candies, with recipes, were on display and afterwards sent to this Home. A life membership was presented to Mrs. W. Younie in honor of her 41 years of continued membership. "My First Christmas in Canada", was the story on the program. *Ormstown* voted 50 cents per member to the Q.W.I. Service Fund. The tale of "The Day Before Christmas" was read here.

Compton: *Brookbury* made a donation of \$18 to the Q.W.I. Service Fund. *Bury* JWI presented a gift to their retiring counsellor, Mrs. K. E. Tarrant, in appreciation of her services to the branch over several years. Making small gifts was the before Christmas project and felt skirts are planned for after the holiday. *Canterbury* heard a paper on "New Canadians", also "How Christmas is Celebrated in Other Lands". *Cookshire* members brought gifts for the Junior Red Cross. A three day course in Nutrition was held. This branch mourns the loss of a valued member in the recent death of Mrs. Eardley-Wilmot. At *East Angus*, Mrs. Watson, R.N., gave a talk on her work in county schools. Mrs. V. Hurley, county president, also addressed the meeting. Moving pictures were shown of the trip to the ACWW Conference, Toronto, and to Niagara Falls. *Sawyer*ville saw several films. A contest and quiz on raisins was held and squares are being knit for Greece. *Scotstown* gave \$15 to the Q.W.I. Service Fund. A film was shown by the Citizenship convenor and cotton given to the Cancer Society.

Gaspé: *L'Anse-aux-Cousins'* rollcall, "One cent per inch waist measure", brought \$2.90 and much laughter. A whist party was held to raise funds. *Sandy Beach* has taken out membership in the UN Association of Canada. The sum of \$16 was donated the Q.W.I. Service Fund and a similar amount to county funds. The film, *Royal*



Stanstead County gathered at Way's Mills for the fall meeting. County officers are in the front row, left to right: Mrs. L. Thompson, second vice-president; Mrs. H. F. Taylor, publicity convenor; Mrs. R. G. Conner, secretary; Mrs. E. R. Embury, first vice-president; Mrs. E. Woodard, president; Mrs. G. Pocock, agriculture convenor; Mrs. R. G. Bray, treasurer; Mrs. H. Cass, welfare and health convenor; Mrs. R. Waite, home economics convenor.

Journey, was enjoyed. *Wakeham* members attended their meeting in costume. Money was voted the school for prizes for general proficiency. *York* held a masquerade dance which netted \$165. Members attended a demonstration given by the Dept. of Agriculture and sponsored by Wakeham W.I. A floral tribute to the late Mrs. Bert Coffin, principal of York School for many years, was given, and \$10 to the Q.W.I. Service Fund.

Gatineau: *Aylmer East* had a talk by a new Canadian, Mrs. J. O. O'Gorman, on the "School Systems of Ireland". Mrs. Fuller, convenor of Education, reported on a party for the children and short papers were given by the convenors of Citizenship, Welfare and Health, and Home Economics. *Lakeview* also heard a talk on Ireland by Mrs. O'Gorman. A change in officers is reported, Mrs. Wm. Bergeron elected vice-president, replacing Mrs. John Honds. *Lower Eardley* held a luncheon meeting to mark their first anniversary. The county president, Mrs. J. C. Hopkins, addressed the gathering on "Adult Education". A summary of the year's activities was given by the secretary, Mrs. Geo. Davis and readings by the convenors of Home Economics and Education. At *Rupert* the cemetery committee spent \$15 cleaning and tidying the Old Rupert Cemetery. Weekly dances are being continued in aid of branch funds and \$25 was donated to Ontario Hurricane Relief. *Wright* had Dr. Stuart Geggie as guest speaker, who has just returned from two year's in hospitals in England. A general discussion followed the talk. Mrs. Geggie also spoke briefly on the Hospital Auxiliary being formed at Wakefield for the County Hospital. Members brought gifts of jellies and jam for this hospital. Other donations include \$11.25 to the Q.W.I. Service Fund, \$5 to Can. Institute for the Blind and \$10 to Ontario Hurricane Relief. A member, Miss Jessie Moore, won a \$5 prize in the Knitted Squares contest.

Mégantic: *Inverness* had a discussion on the book, "Glimpses of the Past", by Mrs. Bertha Price. A copy is to be ordered. Women's rights in the Province of Quebec were also discussed. Assistance was given the Oddfellows with their "White Gifts" for under-privileged children in Montreal, \$5 was donated the Children's Hospital, \$10 the Jeffrey Hale Hospital, \$10 to the I.O.O.F. for the privilege of using their hall, \$25 scholarship to Miss Betty Mackinnon, Grade X, and \$6 for school prizes. *Lemesurier* sent used Christmas cards in scrapbooks to the Children's Hospital and voted \$4 towards hot lunches in Kinnear's Mills School, \$5 to county funds, \$25 to Jeffery Hale Hospital and sent seven pounds of cotton to the Cancer Society.

Missisquoi: *Cowansville* had a talk by Mrs. K. Winsor on "Sicily and its Hictoric Background"; also talks on making Christmas decorations and "Fire Hazards". A donation was sent the local hospital. *Fordyce* members brought gifts for children in the local hospital, also

presents for the adoptee, the little girl in Austria. Donations here include the local hospital, the Children's Hospital, and the Ontario Hurricane Relief. The sale of a quilt (handmade) brought \$70.65.

Montcalm: *Rawdon*, at their anniversary dinner, presented a life membership to Mrs. N. Finlayson in recognition of her valued assistance to the branch over the past 20 years.

Papineau: *Lochaber* brought toys for the box to be sent to crippled children. A chicken banquet for family and friends was much enjoyed, with a table of home cooking and fancy work to assist the treasury.

Pontiac: *Bristol* had a talk by Mr. D. Dickson of the "Equity". Other talks were "Consider that Nomination" and "A New Test for Cancer". The group has planted bulbs in the village square, assisted church groups with a tea for the veterans, and have been knitting squares for Korea — one member bringing in 15. *Elmside* had a programme featuring a reading by Miss Campbell, Members brought in treats to pack the Christmas box. *Quyon* held a special meeting in the school auditorium with guest speaker Mr. C. R. Medland, Ottawa, on "United Nations". Many UNICEF Christmas cards were ordered. A canvass was made for the National Institute for the Blind and \$5 donated from the treasury. A Pontiac County Hospital Auxiliary has been formed and delegates were appointed to the Village Monument Committee. *Stark's Corners* held a cooking class. The meeting took the form of a social evening, each member bringing homemade candy and the recipe. Fruit, vegetables, jams and jellies were also brought in for the Community Hospital. *Shawville* had Capt. A. C. Winslow as guest speaker, who gave a talk on the Boy Scout Organization, with demonstrations by two Scouts. *Wyman* had a program of readings and a recitation. Members mended 163 articles and hemmed several new sheets for the County Hospital. Arrangements have been made to go to the hospital the first Tuesday of every month to sew and mend.

Rouville: *Abbotsford* celebrated their 25th anniversary with a luncheon and bridge at the St. Paul's Hotel, Abbotsford. The provincial president, Mrs. C. E. LeBaron, was present and brought greetings. Mrs. Fleury, president of the local Cercle de Fermière was another guest.

Shefford: *Granby Hill* sent a Christmas box to an old lady in a Home, \$15 to the Q.W.I. Service Fund, \$5 to the Salvation Army and \$5 to the Children's Memorial. *Granby West* has started another quilt. A contest with prizes was held and the prize for fancy work, donated by Mrs. W. Hickey, was won by Mrs. C. Neil. *South Roxton* heard a paper, "Honey, Useful in Cooking". Flowers were sent to the branch president who is in the hospital. *Warden* had as guest speaker, Mr. Sharpe, president of the Board of the Sweetsburg Hospital, who spoke on that subject. A cheque for \$150 was given to Mr. Sharpe to purchase a croupette for the hospital,

\$115 being raised from the sale of their "Tweedsmuir Quilt". (The quilt went to Mrs. O. Blampin, a South Roxton member) Flannellette was purchased for the Flambeau Home at Bondville. Flowers were sent to a member on her 45th wedding anniversary and to another member ill in hospital.

Sherbrooke: *Ascot* entertained the county president, Mrs. B. Turner, who gave a short address. Clothing and toys were sent the Flambeau Mission and the Cecil Memorial Home, \$35 voted the Q.W.I. Service Fund, and a small donation to the S.P.C.A. Members entertained their husbands at a card party at the close of the meeting. *Belvidere* held a novelty and candy sale, also a tea. A rummage sale also brought good returns. A quiz on Education formed the program of the meeting. *Brompton* had a talk on Cancer and two films were shown. A sponge cake contest was held and \$5 voted to the Bible Society. *Lennoxville* also entertained Mrs. Turner. A paper on "Sinus" was read. Cookies and their recipes were on display and afterward sold. This branch catered to a banquet and gave \$15 to the Q.W.I. Service Fund. At *Milby* the Citizenship convenor gave a talk on "Happiness and Enjoyment" and presented a framed chart of the flags of UN member countries to the W.I. Club Room. One dollar per member was voted to the Q.W.I. Service Fund, money for gifts to the Wales Home contributed by members and \$10 voted to the Cecil Memorial Home at Austin. A life membership was presented to Mrs. Chas. Graham, past president and present treasurer, also county convenor of Agriculture, for her work locally and in the county. Five members helped to make cancer dressings. *Orford* heard a report of the Queen Mother Elizabeth's visit to Canada and the U.S. The new fibres, nylon, orlon and dacron were discussed and recipes given for quick supper dishes.

Stanstead: At the county meeting a plaque was presented to Way's Mills, where the meeting was held, in recognition of the 40th "birthday", of this branch. *Ayer's Cliff* heard the principal of the High School give a talk, "Comparison of Education of Today and Yesterday". Dishes and cutlery are to be bought for the school and \$21 was voted the Q.W.I. Service Fund. *Beebe* held a highly satisfactory work shop, members from three other branches coming in. Books from homes of members are to be given to the library and a donation made to the Q.W.I. Service Fund and to the Town Council for the use of the hall during the workshop. A paper, "The Rights and Privileges of a Canadian Citizen" was read at the meeting. *Minton* reports a pleasant meeting in keeping with the season. *North Hatley* discussed "Women and Quebec Law" UNICEF cards and notes were ordered, \$5 sent to the Ontario Hurricane Relief and two sewing baskets presented as prizes in the Household Science Class in the school. *Stanstead North* saw slides of Stanstead College and views of vicinity, shown by Mr. McPherson.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

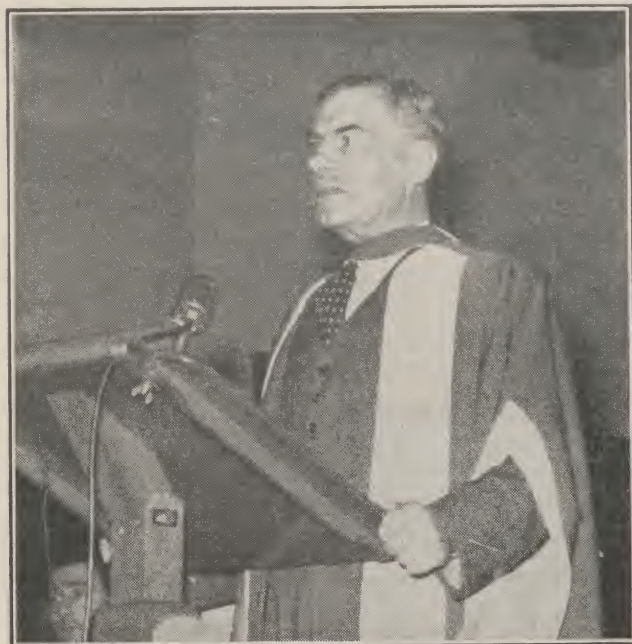
The Macdonald Clam

Notes and News of Staff Members and Former Students

The War Memorial Address

Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Nye, United Kingdom High Commissioner in Canada, was the speaker at the ninth annual War Memorial Address, given in the College Assembly Hall on the evening of November 25th.

Sir Archibald, who was born in Dublin, has been a soldier all his life. His enlistment in the Leinsters in the fall of 1914 when he was only eighteen marked the start of a brilliant military career, which culminated in his appointment as Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff in 1941.



After the war he was selected to be Governor of Madras where he served until 1948, leaving this post to become Britain's first High Commissioner to the new Republic of India. It can easily be seen that he had a wealth of experience on which to draw in preparing his address, which, in the wording of the War Memorial Foundation, "... shall be of a type that will promote an intelligent understanding of world affairs by young Canadians, and inspire them to do their part toward the maintenance of freedom, tolerance and the improvement of human relations in the world."

A Half Century Of Service

Fifty years is a long time in the life of any person or institution and a fiftieth anniversary is an occasion for great celebration.

Macdonald College will celebrate its fiftieth birthday on June 3rd and 4th and, in the words of Dr. Brittain, vice-principal and a member of the first graduating class, "the celebrations will be the biggest thing ever staged at the College."

Included in the two-day programme will be a special McGill Convocation, at which Dr. Brittain will describe the first fifty years. A symposium by outstanding personalities from Canada and abroad will discuss the problems likely to face us in the next fifty years. Tours of the College, re-union parties and dances will also be arranged.

Since the College first opened its doors to students over 12,000 have graduated in all divisions; Agriculture, Household Science, Teachers, Homemakers, Diploma and Handicraft students. It is confidently expected that many of these will return to the College to take part in the semi-centenary celebrations. Those living in other parts of the world are planning local activities to co-incide with the main events here.

Deans Compare Their Problems

Macdonald College early in December would have been a Mecca for the seeker after agricultural knowledge, for the Deans or Directors of no fewer than nine agricultural colleges were gathered to discuss topics of common interest and to try to find out how improvements in the teaching of agricultural science could be made.

This is not the first time the Deans have got together; these meetings have been annual affairs for some years. But previous meetings have been held on "neutral" ground in Ottawa. The success of this first meeting to be held at one of the participating Universities was such that it was decided to continue the practice in future.

In the group were Kenneth Cox, Principal of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College; Father Diament, Director of the School of Agriculture, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière; J. D. MacLachlan, President of the Ontario

Agricultural College; Trevor Lloyd-Jones, Principal of the Ontario Veterinary College; J. R. Weir, Dean of Agriculture, University of Manitoba; V. E. Graham, Dean of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan; A. G. McCalla, Dean of Agriculture, University of Alberta; B. A. Eagles, Dean of Agriculture, University of British Columbia; W. H. Brittain, Dean of Agriculture, Macdonald College, who acted as Chairman, and H. G. Dion, Assistant Dean, Macdonald College. Lorne Hurd, General Secretary of the Agricultural Institute of Canada, also attended.

New Ways

The picture on the right shows Ceylon fishermen hauling the wing of a beach seine using the FAO experimental, portable winch unit. The nets, which are sometimes as much as a mile long, formerly took two hours to haul and required up to 30 men to do the work.



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